

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY**

YECENI MEDEL, on behalf of herself and all
others similarly situated,

Plaintiff(s),

-against-

CAWLEY & BERGMANN, LLC,

Defendant(s).

Civil Case Number: _____

CIVIL ACTION

**CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT AND
DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

LOCAL CIVIL RULE 10.1 STATEMENT

1. The mailing addresses of the parties to this action are:

YECENI MEDEL
315 Sanford Street
New Brunswick, New Jersey 08901

CAWLEY & BERGMANN, LLC
550 Broad Street, Suite 1001
Newark, New Jersey 07102

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

2. Plaintiff on behalf of herself and all others similarly situated (“Plaintiff”), by and through her attorneys, alleges that Defendants, CAWLEY & BERGMANN, LLC (“CAWLEY & BERGMANN”) and JOHN DOES 1-25, their employees, agents and successors (collectively “Defendants”) violated 15 U.S.C. § 1692 *et seq.*, the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (hereinafter “FDCPA”), which prohibits debt collectors from engaging in abusive, deceptive and unfair practices.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

3. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331. This is an action for violations of 15 U.S.C. § 1692 *et seq.*

4. Venue is proper in this district under 28 U.S.C. §1391(b) and 15 U.S.C. § 1692k(d) because the acts of the Defendant that give rise to this action, occurred in substantial part, in this district.

DEFINITIONS

5. As used in this complaint, the terms “creditor,” “consumer,” “debt” and “debt collector” are defined at 15 U.S.C. § 1692a.

PARTIES

6. Plaintiff is a natural person, a resident of Middlesex County, New Jersey and is a “Consumer” as defined by 15 U.S.C. § 1692a(3).

7. CAWLEY & BERGMANN maintains a location at 550 Broad Street, Suite 1001, Newark, New Jersey 07102.

8. CAWLEY & BERGMANN uses the instrumentalities of interstate commerce or the mails to engage in the principal business of collecting debt and/or to regularly engage in the collection or attempt to collect debt asserted to be due or owed to another.

9. CAWLEY & BERGMANN is a “Debt Collector” as that term is defined by 15 U.S.C. § 1692(a)(6).

10. John Does 1-25, are currently unknown Defendants whose identities will be obtained in discovery and at that time will be made parties to this action pursuant to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure (hereinafter “FRCP”); Rule 15, Rule 20 and Rule 21. Plaintiff’s claims against the currently unknown Defendants arise out of the same transaction, occurrence or series

of transactions arising from known Defendant's actions and are due to common questions of law and fact whose joinder will promote litigation and judicial efficiency.

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

11. Plaintiff brings this action as a state-wide class action, pursuant to Rule 23 of the FRCP, on behalf of herself and all New Jersey consumers and their successors in interest (the "Class"), who were sent debt collection letters and/or notices from the Defendant, in violation of the FDCPA, as described in this Complaint.

12. This Action is properly maintained as a class action. The Class is initially defined as:

All New Jersey consumers who were sent initial letters and/or notices from CAWLEY & BERGMANN on behalf of CAVALRY or CAVALRY SPV I, LLC, which included the alleged conduct and practices described herein.

The class definition may be subsequently modified or refined.

The Class period begins one year prior to the filing of this Action.

13. The Class satisfies all the requirements of Rule 23 of the FRCP for maintaining a class action:

- a. Numerosity: The Class is so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable because there are hundreds and/or thousands of persons who were sent debt collection letters and/or notices from the Defendant(s) that violate specific provisions of the FDCPA. Plaintiff is complaining about a standard form letter and/or notice that was sent to at least fifty (50) persons (See Exhibit A). The undersigned has, in accordance with FRCP

Rule 5.2, redacted the financial account numbers and/or personal identifiers in said letter.

- b. Commonality: There are questions of law and fact common to the class members which predominate over questions affecting any individual Class member. These common questions of law and fact include, without limitation:
 - i. Whether the Defendants violated various provisions of the FDCA as set forth herein:
 - ii. Whether Plaintiff and the Class have been injured by the Defendants' conduct;
 - iii. Whether Plaintiff and the Class have sustained damages and are entitled to restitution as a result of Defendants' wrongdoing and if so, what is the proper measure and appropriate statutory formula to be applied in determining such damages and restitution; and
 - iv. Whether Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to declaratory relief.
- c. Typicality: Plaintiff's claims are typical of the Class, which all arise from the same operative facts and are based on the same legal theories.
- d. Adequacy of Representation: Plaintiff has no interest adverse or antagonistic to the interest of the other members of the Class. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interest of the Class and has retained experienced and competent attorneys to represent the Class.

- 14. A Class Action is superior to other methods for the fair and efficient adjudication

of the claims herein asserted. Plaintiff anticipates no unusual difficulties in the management of this class action.

15. A Class Action will permit large numbers of similarly situated persons to prosecute their common claims in a single forum simultaneously and without the duplication of effort and expense that numerous individual actions would engender. Class treatment will also permit the adjudication of relatively small claims by many Class members who could not otherwise afford to seek legal redress for the wrongs complained of herein. Absent a Class Action, class members will continue to suffer losses of statutory protected rights as well as damages.

16. Defendant(s) have acted on grounds generally applicable to the entire Class, thereby making appropriate final relief with respect to the Class as a whole.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

17. Plaintiff is at all times to this lawsuit, a "consumer" as that term is defined by 15 U.S.C. § 1692a(3).

18. At some time prior to July 23, 2021, Plaintiff allegedly incurred a financial obligation to CITIBANK, N.A./THE HOME DEPOT ("CITIBANK").

19. The CITIBANK obligation arose out of a transaction, in which money, property, insurance or services, which are the subject of the transaction, are primarily for personal, family or household purposes.

20. Plaintiff incurred the CITIBANK obligation by obtaining goods and services which were primarily for personal, family and household purposes.

21. The CITIBANK obligation did not arise out of a transaction that was for non-personal use.

22. The CITIBANK obligation did not arise out of transactions that were for business use.

23. The CITIBANK obligation is a "debt" as defined by 15 U.S.C. § 1692a(5).

24. CITIBANK is a "creditor" as defined by 15 U.S.C. § 1692a(4).

25. At some time prior to July 23, 2021, the CITIBANK obligation was allegedly purchased by and/or sold to CAVALRY SPV I, LLC ("CAVALRY").

26. Plaintiff does not concede or agree that she owes the CITIBANK obligation to CAVALRY or that the CITIBANK obligation was purchased by and/or assigned to CAVALRY.

27. At some time prior to July 23, 2021 July 23, 2021, CAVALRY referred the CITIBANK obligation to CAWLEY & BERGMANN for the purpose of collection.

28. Defendants caused to be delivered to Plaintiff a letter dated July 23, 2021, which was addressed to Plaintiff. A copy of said letter is annexed hereto as Exhibit A, which is fully incorporated herein by reference.

29. The July 23, 2021 letter was sent to Plaintiff in connection with the collection of the CITIBANK obligation.

30. The July 23, 2021 letter is a "communication" as defined by 15 U.S.C. § 1692a(2).

31. The July 23, 2021 letter was the initial written communication that Plaintiff received from CAWLEY & BERGMANN.

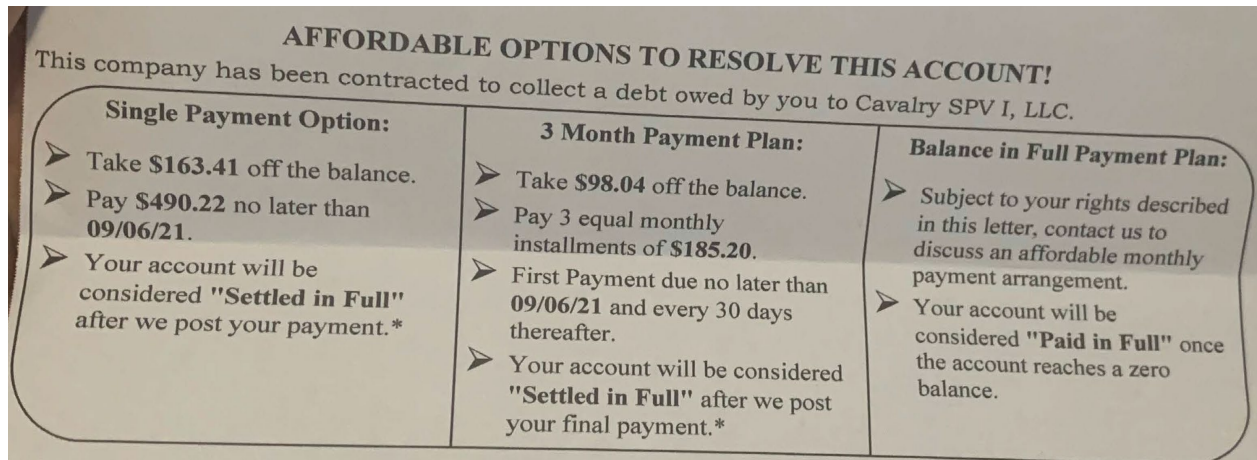
32. No other written communication was received by Plaintiff from CAWLEY & BERGMANN within five days of the July 23, 2021 letter.

33. Upon receipt, Plaintiff read the July 23, 2021 letter.

34. The July 23, 2021 letter provides the following information regarding the balance claimed due on the CITIBANK obligation:

Balance Due: \$653.63

35. The July 23, 2021 letter stated in part:



36. Under either the “Single” or “3 Month” settlement payment option presented by Defendant, Plaintiff was required to make a payment **by September 6, 2021**.

37. The July 23, 2021 letter also stated in part:

*Your payment must be received in our office by the date indicated above, in good funds, or this offer will be null and void. Upon clearance of funds this debt will be considered settled in full. We are not obligated to renew this offer.

38. According to Defendant’s July 23, 2021 letter, Plaintiff had certain rights with respect to the CITIBANK obligation, which included:

Unless you, within 30 days after receipt of this notice, dispute the validity of this debt, or any portion thereof, the debt will be assumed to be valid by this office. If you notify this office in writing within the 30-day period that the debt, or any portion thereof, is disputed, this office will obtain verification of the debt or a copy of a judgment against you and a copy of such verification or judgment will be mailed to you by this office. Upon your written request within the 30-day period, this office will provide

you with the name and address of the original creditor, if different from the current creditor.

39. These rights are mandated by 15 U.S.C. § 1692g(a)(3) through (5) (“Validation Notice”) of the FDCPA.

40. A debt collector has the obligation not just to convey each of the disclosures required by 15 U.S.C. § 1692g(a)(3)-(5), but also to convey each disclosure clearly.

41. Even if a debt collector conveys the required information accurately, the debt collector nonetheless violates the FDCPA if that information is overshadowed or contradicted by other language in the communication.

42. Even if a debt collector conveys the required information accurately, the debt collector nonetheless violates the FDCPA if that information is overshadowed by other collection activities during the 30-day validation period following the communication.

43. 15 U.S.C. § 1692g(b) provides that collection activities and communication during the 30-day period may not overshadow or be inconsistent with the disclosure of the consumer's right to dispute the debt or request the name and address of the original creditor.

44. A collection activity or communication overshadows or contradicts the validation notice if it would make the least sophisticated consumer uncertain or confused as to her rights.

45. Where an actual or apparent contradiction of the validation notice exists, the letter must include a reconciling statement to avoid the confusion that would result if the letter does not explain how the demand for payment fits together with the consumer’s right to dispute the debt. See Wilson v. Quadramed Corp., 225 F.3d 350 (3d Cir 2000).

46. Defendant’s July 23, 2021 letter does not include such a reconciling statement. Nor does the letter explain what would happen to the expiration date to make the settlement payment should Plaintiff exercise his rights under 15 U.S.C. § 1692g(a)(3)-(5).

47. Defendant could have advised Plaintiff and others similarly situated that:

If you dispute the debt, request proof of the debt, or request the name of the original creditor in writing within the 30 day period described herein, the settlement due dates will be extended by the number of days from the date of your request to the date this office has mailed you the requested information.

48. Without the inclusion of a “reconciling statement”, Defendant’s letter violates the FDCPA as it overshadows and renders the Validation Notice ineffective.

49. Plaintiff and others similarly situated are left unsure what would happen to the expiration date to make the settlement payment should they send a written dispute to the Defendant within 30 days of receipt of the letter. Would the expiration be extended by the length of time that it took for Defendant to provide written verification of the debt since Defendant was prohibited from further collection during that period?

50. Plaintiff and others similarly situated would be confused by Defendant’s demand for payment within the “30 day dispute period” under the FDCPA. If Plaintiff and others similarly situated sent payment within the “30 day period” would they be giving up their rights to dispute the debt or have it verified? If Plaintiff and others similarly situated disputed the debt and also sent payment, and the debt was found invalid, would Defendant return the payment?

51. “Thus, in order to comply with the requirements of section 1692g, more is required than the mere inclusion of the statutory debt validation notice in the debt collection letter - the required notice must also be conveyed effectively to the debtor.” Wilson v. Quadramed Corp., 225 F.3d 350 at 354 (3d Cir. 2000); (citing Swanson v. Southern Oregon Credit Serv., Inc., 869 F.2d 1222, 1224 (9th Cir. 1988)); see also Graziano v. Harrison, 950 F.2d 107, 111 (3d Cir. 1991). See also Grubb v. Green Tree Servicing, 2014 WL 3696126, at *9

(D.N.J. July 24, 2014), Grubb v. Green Tree Servicing, 2017 WL 3191521 at *5 (D.N.J. July 27, 2017).

52. Defendant's July 23, 2021 letter creates confusion and leaves the Plaintiff and others similarly situated uncertain as to their dispute rights under the FDCPA.

53. The FDCPA ensures that consumers are fully and truthfully apprised of the facts and of their rights, the act enables them to understand, make informed decisions about, and participate fully and meaningfully in the debt collection process. The purpose of the FDCPA is to provide information that helps consumers to choose intelligently. The Defendant's false representations misled the Plaintiff in a manner that deprived Plaintiff of his or her right to enjoy these benefits.

54. The deceptive communication additionally violated the FDCPA since it frustrated Plaintiff's ability to intelligently choose his or her response.

55. CAWLEY & BERGMANN knew or should have known that its actions violated the FDCPA.

56. Defendants could have taken the steps necessary to bring their actions within compliance with the FDCPA, but neglected to do so and failed to adequately review its actions to ensure compliance with the law.

POLICIES AND PRACTICES COMPLAINED OF

57. It is Defendants' policy and practice to send written collection communications, in the form annexed hereto as **Exhibit A**, which violate the FDCPA, by *inter alia*:

- (a) Using false, deceptive or misleading representations or means in connection with the collection of a debt;
- (b) Threatening to take any action that cannot legally be taken or that is not intended to be taken;

- (c) Using unfair or unconscionable means to collect or attempt to collect any debt; and
- (d) Overshadowing and/or contradicting Plaintiff's rights under the FDCPA.

58. Defendants have sent written communications in the form annexed hereto as **Exhibit A** to at least 50 natural persons in the state of New Jersey within one year of this Complaint.

COUNT I

FAIR DEBT COLLECTION PRACTICES ACT, 15 U.S.C. § 1692 *et seq.* VIOLATIONS

59. Plaintiff, on behalf of herself and others similarly situated, repeats and realleges all prior allegations as if set forth at length herein.

60. Collection letters and/or notices, such as those sent by Defendants, are to be evaluated by the objective standard of the hypothetical "least sophisticated consumer."

61. The form, layout and content of Defendant's letter would cause the least sophisticated consumer to be confused about his or her rights.

62. Defendants violated 15 U.S.C. § 1692e of the FDCPA as described herein in connection with their communications to Plaintiff and others similarly situated.

63. Defendants engaged in false, deceptive, or misleading representations or means in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1692e; § 1692e(5) and § 1692e(10).

64. Defendant's false, misleading and deceptive statement(s) is material to the least sophisticated consumer.

65. 15 U.S.C. § 1692e(5) of the FDCPA prohibits a debt collector from threatening to take any action that cannot legally be taken or that is not intended to be taken.

66. As described herein, Defendants violated 15 U.S.C. § 1692e(5).

67. 15 U.S.C. § 1692e(10) prohibits the use of any false representation or deceptive means to collect or attempt to collect any debt.

68. As described herein, Defendants violated 15 U.S.C. § 1692e(10) which prohibits the employment of false and deceptive means of collecting debt.

69. Defendant violated 15 U.S.C. § 1692g by failing to effectively convey the Validation Notice.

70. As described herein, Defendant's letter violated 15 U.S.C. § 1692g et al.

71. Defendant violated the FDCPA by overshadowing and/or contradicting the notices mandated by 15 U.S.C. § 1692g(a)(4) and (5).

72. Defendant violated 15 U.S.C. §. 1692g(b) by engaging in collection activity which overshadows or is inconsistent with the consumer's right to dispute the debt.

73. Defendants' conduct as described herein constitutes unfair or unconscionable means to collect or attempt to collect any debt.

74. Congress enacted the FDCPA in part to eliminate abusive debt collection practices by debt collectors.

75. Plaintiff and others similarly situated have a right to be free from abusive debt collection practices by debt collectors.

76. Plaintiff and others similarly situated have a right to receive proper notices mandated by the FDCPA.

77. Plaintiff and others similarly situated were sent letters, which could have affected their decision-making with regard to the debt.

78. Plaintiff and others similarly situated have suffered harm as a direct result of the abusive, deceptive and unfair collection practices described herein.

79. Plaintiff has suffered damages and other harm as a direct result of Defendants actions, conduct, omissions and violations of the FDCPA described herein.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands judgment against Defendants as follows:

- (a) Declaring that this action is properly maintainable as a Class Action and certifying Plaintiff as Class representative and her attorneys as Class Counsel;
- (b) Awarding Plaintiff and the Class statutory damages;
- (c) Awarding Plaintiff and the Class actual damages, including but not limited to a disgorgement of all money collected during the relevant period;
- (d) Awarding pre-judgment interest;
- (e) Awarding post-judgment interest.
- (f) Awarding Plaintiff costs of this Action, including reasonable attorneys' fees and expenses; and
- (g) Awarding Plaintiff and the Class such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper.

DEMAND FOR TRIAL BY JURY

Pursuant to Rule 38 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Plaintiff hereby requests a trial by jury on all issues so triable.

Dated: August 13, 2021

Respectfully submitted,

By: s/ Joseph K. Jones
Joseph K. Jones, Esq. (JJ5509)
JONES, CHULSKY & KESSLER, LLC
330 Mounts Corner Drive, Suite 417
Freehold, NJ 07728
Phone: (877) 827-3395
Fax: (877) 827-3394
Attorneys for Plaintiff

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO LOCAL RULE 11.2

I, hereby certify that the matter in controversy is not the subject of any other court, arbitration or administrative proceeding.

Dated: August 13, 2021

s/ Joseph K. Jones
Joseph K. Jones, Esq. (JJ5509)
JONES, CHULSKY & KESSLER, LLC
330 Mounts Corner Drive, Suite 417
Freehold, NJ 07728
Phone: (877) 827-3395
Fax: (877) 827-3394
Attorneys for Plaintiff

EXHIBIT

A

CAWLEY & BERGMANN, LLC
 550 Broad Street, Suite 1001 Newark, NJ 07102
 TELEPHONE: 855-650-0323 FAX: 201-944-5459

July 23, 2021

Current Creditor:	Cavalry SPV I, LLC
Our File Number:	██████████
Original Account Number:	6*****0871
Original Creditor:	Citibank, N.A./The Home Depot
Balance Owed:	\$653.63

Yeceni Medel:

AFFORDABLE OPTIONS TO RESOLVE THIS ACCOUNT!

This company has been contracted to collect a debt owed by you to Cavalry SPV I, LLC.

Single Payment Option:	3 Month Payment Plan:	Balance in Full Payment Plan:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Take \$163.41 off the balance. ➤ Pay \$490.22 no later than 09/06/21. ➤ Your account will be considered "Settled in Full" after we post your payment.* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Take \$98.04 off the balance. ➤ Pay 3 equal monthly installments of \$185.20. ➤ First Payment due no later than 09/06/21 and every 30 days thereafter. ➤ Your account will be considered "Settled in Full" after we post your final payment.* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Subject to your rights described in this letter, contact us to discuss an affordable monthly payment arrangement. ➤ Your account will be considered "Paid in Full" once the account reaches a zero balance.

Unless you, within 30 days after receipt of this notice, dispute the validity of the debt, or any portion thereof, the debt will be assumed to be valid by this office. If you notify this office in writing within the 30-day period that the debt, or any portion thereof, is disputed, this office will obtain verification of the debt or a copy of a judgment against you and a copy of such verification or judgment will be mailed to you by this office. Upon your written request within the 30-day period, this office will provide you with the name and address of the original creditor, if different from the current creditor.

*Your payment must be received in our office by the date indicated above, in good funds, or this offer will be null and void. Upon clearance of funds this debt will be considered settled in full. We are not obligated to renew this offer.

This is an attempt to collect a debt, and any information obtained will be used for that purpose.
 This communication is from a debt collector.



- Pay Online: www.cawleyandbergmann.com (24/7 access) Follow the online instructions

Office Hours: Mon Thu 8:00am - 8:00pm EST, Fri 8:00am - 6:00pm EST